

**Remarks**

The Office Action mailed September 7, 2005 has been carefully reviewed and the foregoing amendment has been made in consequence thereof.

Claims 1-18 are now pending in this application. Claims 1-18 stand rejected.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a), a one month extension of time is submitted herewith to extend the due date of the response to the Office Action dated September 7, 2005, for the above-identified patent application from December 7, 2005, through and including January 7, 2006. In accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.17(a)(1), authorization to charge a deposit account in the amount of \$120 to cover this extension of time request also is submitted herewith.

The rejection of Claims 13-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 is respectfully traversed.

Claim 13 has been amended to recite “an aircraft engine manufacturer” and “a business partner.” Applicants submit that Claim 13 now particularly points out and distinctly claims the subject matter of the invention as required by Section 112. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 112 rejections of Claims 13-18 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Hess et al. (U.S. Patent 6,058,417) (“Hess”) is respectfully traversed.

Hess describes an online commerce site for information presentation and management in an online trading environment. The web server is used to communicate information between clients (205) and servers (210). The online commerce site (400) includes a listing server (410), a thumb server (430) and a thumb building machine (450). The site allows servers (210) to post descriptions and thumbnail pictures of items for sale on site (400). Listing server (410) and thumb server (430) compile the posted information and put it in a format that allows clients (205) to view items for sale. Notably, the online commerce site described in Hess is hosted by a third party, isolated from the servers and clients. Referring to column 6, lines 58-60, “to sell an item on an online commerce site, typically the seller first registers the item to be sold.” Moreover, to purchase items from the site, the client must

provide user information to the host of the site. Notably, Hess does not describe a site wherein the businesses providing information for the site also jointly host the site. Rather, in contrast to the present invention, Hess describes an online commerce site that is hosted by a third party wherein buyers and sellers can post information related to the sale of an item.

Claim 6 recites, “a system for communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information to a user via a computer including a browser comprising . . . a first server system operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server . . . said first web server configured to cause to be displayed at the user computer a first web site populated with data from said first database . . . a second server system operated by a second business entity comprising a second web server . . . said second web server configured to cause to be displayed at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database . . . said first web site and said second web site synchronized to function together as a collaborative web site such that at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the first web site by the first business entity and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the second web site by the second business entity such that the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the first and second business entity . . .”

Hess does not describe nor suggest a system for communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information as is recited in Claim 6. More specifically, Hess does not describe nor suggest a collaborative web site hosted by two business entities, wherein the businesses provide information for the site and jointly host the site. Rather, in contrast to the present invention, Hess describes an online commerce site that is hosted by a third party wherein buyers and sellers can post information related to the sale of an item.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Hess.

Claim 7 depends from independent Claim 6. When the recitations of Claim 7 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 6, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 7 likewise is patentable over Hess.

For the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 102 rejection of Claims 6-7 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 1-5, 8-10, 12-16, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hess et al. (U.S. Patent 6,058,417) (“Hess”) in view of Garrow et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2002/0194160 A1) (“Garrow”) is respectfully traversed.

Hess is described herein above. Garrow describes a system for managing a configuration of mechanical equipment. The system includes a maintenance input/output device (10), an engineering input/output device (12), and a supervisory input/output device (14) coupled to a data processing system (16). Data processing system (16) is further coupled to a materials management system (36). Data processing system (16) includes a storage device (20) coupled to a data processor (30) via communications interfaces (18) coupled to data processor (30) via a databus (34). Maintenance input/output device (10) is coupled to the actual configuration database (22) via communications interface (18), supervisory input/output device (14) is coupled to the supervisory database (28) via communications interface (18), and engineering input/output device (12) is coupled to the desired configuration database (24) via communications interface (18). As such a database of configurations of mechanical equipment is maintained in accordance with actual configuration database (22), desired configuration database (24), and supervisory database (28). Notably, Garrow does not describe a collaborative web site hosted by two business entities to display information pertaining to the two businesses.

Applicants respectfully submit that obviousness cannot be established by merely suggesting that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hess with Garrow, or vice versa. As explained by the Federal Circuit, “to establish obviousness based on a combination of the elements disclosed in the prior art, there must be some motivation, suggestion or teaching of the desirability of making the specific combination that was made by the Applicants.” In re Kotzab, 54 USPQ2d 1308, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2000). MPEP 2143.01.

Furthermore, as is well established, the mere fact that the prior art structure could be modified does not make such a modification obvious unless the prior art suggests the

desirability of doing so. See In re Gordon, 221 U.S.P.Q.2d 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

Furthermore, the Federal Circuit has determined that:

[i]t is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or “template” to piece together the teachings of the prior art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious. This court has previously stated that “[o]ne cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention.”

In re Fitch, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1784 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Further, under Section 103, “it is impermissible to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art.” In re Wesslau, 147 USPQ 391, 393 (CCPA 1965). Rather, there must be some suggestion, outside of Applicants’ disclosure, in the prior art to combine such references, and a reasonable expectation of success must be both found in the prior art, and not based on Applicants’ disclosure. In re Vaeck, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1436 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In the present case, neither a suggestion nor motivation to combine the cited art, nor any reasonable expectation of success has been shown.

Accordingly, since there is no teaching nor suggestion in the cited art for the claimed combination, the Section 103 rejection appears to be based on hindsight reconstruction in which isolated disclosures have been picked and chosen in an attempt to deprecate the present invention. Of course, such a combination is impermissible, and for at least this reason, Applicants submit that Claims 1-5, 8-10, 12-16, and 18 are patentable over Hess in view of Garrow.

Moreover, and to the extent understood, neither Hess nor Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest the claimed invention. Specifically, Claim 1 recites, “a method for communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information using a system including a first server system operated by a first business entity and a second server system operated by a second business entity, the first server system including a first web server hosting a web site of the first business entity and a first database including data owned by the first business entity, the second server system including a second web server hosting a web site of the

second business entity and a second database including data owned by the second business entity . . . said method comprising the steps of . . . coupling the first web server to the first database, wherein the first web server populates a first web site with data from the first database . . . coupling the second web server to the second database, wherein the second web server populates a second web site with data from the second database . . . synchronizing the first web site and the second web site to function together as a collaborative web site such that at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the first web site by the first business entity and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the second web site by the second business entity such that the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the first and second business entity . . .”

Neither Hess nor Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a method for communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information as is recited in Claim 1. More specifically, neither Hess nor Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a collaborative web site hosted by two business entities, wherein the businesses provide information for the site and jointly host the site. Rather, in contrast to the present invention, Hess describes an online commerce site hosted by a third party wherein buyers and sellers can post information related to the sale of an item, and Garrow merely describes a database of mechanical equipment information.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over Hess in view of Garrow.

Claims 2-5 depend from independent Claim 1. When the recitations of Claims 2-5 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 2-5 likewise are patentable over Hess in view of Garrow.

Claims 8-10 depend from independent Claim 6. Specifically, Claim 6 recites, “a system for communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information to a user via a computer including a browser comprising . . . a first server system operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server . . . said first web server configured to cause to be displayed at the user computer a first web site populated with data from said first database . . . a second server system operated by a second business entity comprising a second web server . . . said

second web server configured to cause to be displayed at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database . . . said first web site and said second web site synchronized to function together as a collaborative web site such that at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the first web site by the first business entity and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the second web site by the second business entity such that the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the first and second business entity . . . ”

Neither Hess nor Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a method for communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information as is recited in Claim 6. More specifically, neither Hess nor Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a collaborative web site hosted by two business entities, wherein the businesses provide information for the site and jointly host the site. Rather, in contrast to the present invention, Hess describes an online commerce site hosted by a third party wherein buyers and sellers can post information related to the sale of an item, and Garrow merely describes a database of mechanical equipment information.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Hess in view of Garrow.

Claims 8-10 depend from independent Claim 6. When the recitations of Claims 8-10 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 6, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 8-10 likewise are patentable over Hess in view of Garrow.

Claim 12 recites, “a first database including data owned by an aircraft engine manufacturer . . . a second database including data owned by a business partner of the aircraft engine manufacturer . . . said first database linked to a first web site configured to be populated with data from said first database . . . said second database linked to a second web site configured to be populated from said second database . . . said first web site and said second web site synchronized to function together as a collaborative web site such that at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the first web site by the aircraft engine manufacturer . . . at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the second web site by the business partner of the

aircraft engine manufacturer such that the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the aircraft engine manufacturer and the business partner.”

Neither Hess nor Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a database structure as is recited in Claim 12. More specifically, neither Hess nor Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a collaborative web site hosted by two business entities, wherein the businesses provide information for the site and jointly host the site. Rather, in contrast to the present invention, Hess describes an online commerce site hosted by a third party wherein buyers and sellers can post information related to the sale of an item, and Garrow merely describes a database of mechanical equipment information.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 12 is submitted to be patentable over Hess in view of Garrow.

Claim 13 recites, “a web-based communications system comprising . . . a computer . . . a first server system comprising a first web server and a first database . . . said first web server configured to cause to be displayed at said computer a first web site populated with data from said first database . . . a second server system comprising a second web server and a second database . . . said second web server configured to cause to be displayed at said computer a second web site populated with data from said second database . . . said first web site and said second web site synchronized to function together as a collaborative web site such that at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the first web site by an aircraft engine manufacturer and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the second web site by a business partner of the aircraft engine manufacturer such that the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the aircraft engine manufacturer and the business partner . . .”

Neither Hess nor Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a web-based communications system as is recited in Claim 13. More specifically, neither Hess nor Garrow, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a collaborative web site hosted by two business entities, wherein the businesses provide information for the site and jointly host the site. Rather, in contrast to the present invention, Hess describes an online commerce site hosted by a third party wherein buyers and sellers can post information related

to the sale of an item, and Garrow merely describes a database of mechanical equipment information.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 13 is submitted to be patentable over Hess in view of Garrow.

Claims 14-16 and 18 depend from independent Claim 13. When the recitations of Claims 14-16 and 18 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 13, Applicants submit that dependent Claims 14-16 and 18 likewise are patentable over Hess in view of Garrow.

For the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 1-5, 8-10, 12-16, and 18 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 11 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hess et al. (U.S. Patent 6,058,417) (“Hess”) in view of Garrow et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2002/0194160 A1) (“Garrow”), and further in view of Glass (US Patent 6,278,965) is respectfully traversed.

Hess and Garrow are described hereinabove. Glass describes a data management system which uses data generated at different rates. The system includes a real-time surface traffic advisor (100) including an executive subsystem (102), an information subsystem (104), an input management subsystem (106), a prediction subsystem (108), and a client interface subsystem (110). The system is used to interconnect air traffic control, the airline, and the airport to facilitate information sharing and improved taxi queuing. Notably, Glass does not describe a collaborative web site hosted by two business entities to display information pertaining to the two businesses.

Applicants respectfully submit that obviousness cannot be established by merely suggesting that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Hess with Garrow and Glass, or vice versa. As explained by the Federal Circuit, “to establish obviousness based on a combination of the elements disclosed in the prior art, there must be some motivation, suggestion or teaching of the desirability of making the specific

combination that was made by the Applicants.” In re Kotzab, 54 USPQ2d 1308, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2000). MPEP 2143.01.

Furthermore, as is well established, the mere fact that the prior art structure could be modified does not make such a modification obvious unless the prior art suggests the desirability of doing so. See In re Gordon, 221 U.S.P.Q.2d 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Furthermore, the Federal Circuit has determined that:

[i]t is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or “template” to piece together the teachings of the prior art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious. This court has previously stated that “[o]ne cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention.”

In re Fitch, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1784 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Further, under Section 103, “it is impermissible to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art.” In re Wesslau, 147 USPQ 391, 393 (CCPA 1965). Rather, there must be some suggestion, outside of Applicants’ disclosure, in the prior art to combine such references, and a reasonable expectation of success must be both found in the prior art, and not based on Applicants’ disclosure. In re Vaeck, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1436 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In the present case, neither a suggestion nor motivation to combine the cited art, nor any reasonable expectation of success has been shown.

Accordingly, since there is no teaching nor suggestion in the cited art for the claimed combination, the Section 103 rejection appears to be based on hindsight reconstruction in which isolated disclosures have been picked and chosen in an attempt to deprecate the present invention. Of course, such a combination is impermissible, and for at least this reason, Applicants submit that Claims 11 and 17 are patentable over Hess in view of Garrow and further in view of Glass.

Moreover, and to the extent understood, none of Hess, Garrow and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest the claimed invention. Claim 11 depends from independent Claim 6. Specifically, Claim 6 recites, “a system for communicating aircraft and

aircraft engine information to a user via a computer including a browser comprising . . . a first server system operated by a first business entity comprising a first web server . . . said first web server configured to cause to be displayed at the user computer a first web site populated with data from said first database . . . a second server system operated by a second business entity comprising a second web server . . . said second web server configured to cause to be displayed at the user computer a second web site populated with data from said second database . . . said first web site and said second web site synchronized to function together as a collaborative web site such that at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the first web site by the first business entity and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the second web site by the second business entity such that the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the first and second business entity . . .”

None of Hess, Garrow and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a system for communicating aircraft and aircraft engine information as is recited in Claim 6. More specifically, none of Hess, Garrow and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a collaborative web site hosted by two business entities, wherein the businesses provide information for the site and jointly host the site. Rather, in contrast to the present invention, Hess describes an online commerce site hosted by a third party wherein buyers and sellers can post information related to the sale of an item, Garrow merely describes a database of mechanical equipment information, and Glass describes a system for facilitating information sharing at an airport.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 6 is submitted to be patentable over Hess in view of Garrow and further in view of Glass.

Claim 11 depends from independent Claim 6. When the recitations of Claim 11 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 6, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 11 likewise is patentable over Hess in view of Garrow and further in view of Glass.

Claim 17 depends from independent Claim 13. Specifically, Claim 13 recites, “a web-based communications system comprising . . . a computer . . . a first server system comprising a first web server and a first database . . . said first web server configured to cause

to be displayed at said computer a first web site populated with data from said first database . . . a second server system comprising a second web server and a second database . . . said second web server configured to cause to be displayed at said computer a second web site populated with data from said second database . . . said first web site and said second web site synchronized to function together as a collaborative web site such that at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the first web site by an aircraft engine manufacturer and at least a portion of the data included in the collaborative web site is hosted from the second web site by a business partner of the aircraft engine manufacturer such that the collaborative web site is hosted jointly by the aircraft engine manufacturer and the business partner . . . ”

None of Hess, Garrow and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest a web-based communications system as is recited in Claim 13. More specifically, none of Hess, Garrow and Glass, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a collaborative web site hosted by two business entities, wherein the businesses provide information for the site and jointly host the site. Rather, in contrast to the present invention, Hess describes an online commerce site hosted by a third party wherein buyers and sellers can post information related to the sale of an item, Garrow merely describes a database of mechanical equipment information, and Glass describes a system for facilitating information sharing at an airport.

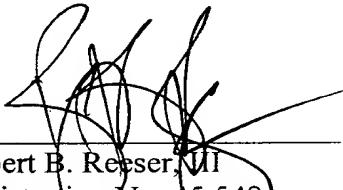
Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 13 is submitted to be patentable over Hess in view of Garrow and further in view of Glass.

Claim 17 depends from independent Claim 13. When the recitations of Claim 17 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 13, Applicants submit that dependent Claim 17 likewise is patentable over Hess in view of Garrow and further in view of Glass.

For the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request that the Section 103 rejection of Claims 11 and 17 be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all the claims now active in this application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully Submitted,



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